

HAR

3. Difficulty to be accomplished.
It was time now or never to sharpen my intention to pierce through the *hardness* of this enterprize. *Sidney.*
Concerning the duty itself, the *hardness* thereof is not such as needeth much art. *Hooker, b. v. f. 31.*
4. Scarcity; penury.
The tenants poor, the *hardness* of the times,
Are ill excuses for a servant's crimes. *Swift.*
5. Obduracy; profligateness.
Every commission of sin introduces unto the soul a certain degree of *hardness*, and an aptness to continue in that sin. *South's Sermons.*
6. Coarseness; harshness of look.
By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the *hardness* of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Ray.*
7. Keenness; vehemence of weather or seasons.
If the *hardness* of the Winter should flourish, neither the loss of seed nor labour will be much. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness; barbarity.
We will ask,
That if we fail in our request, the blame
May hang upon your *hardness*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
They quicken sloth, perplexities untie,
Make roughness smooth, and *hardness* mollify. *Denham.*
9. Stiffness; harshness.
Sculptors are obliged to follow the manners of the painters, and to make many ample folds, which are insufferable *hardnesses*, and more like a rock than a natural garment. *Dryden.*
10. Faulty parimony; stinginess.
HARDROCK. *n. f.* I suppose the same with *burdock*.
Why he was met ev'n now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With *hardrocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers. *Shakespeare.*
- HARDS. *n. f.* The refuse or coarser part of flax.
HARDSHIP. *n. f.* [from *hard*.]
1. Injury; oppression.
They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their *hardships* upon us. *Swift.*
2. Inconvenience; fatigue.
They were exposed to *hardship* and penury. *Sprat's Sermon.*
You could not undergo the toils of war,
Nor bear the *hardships* that your leaders bore. *Addis. Cato.*
In journeys or at home, in war or peace,
By *hardships* many, many fall by ease. *Prior.*
- HARDWARE. *n. f.* [from *hard* and *ware*.] Manufactures of metal.
HARDWAREMAN. *n. f.* [from *hardware* and *man*.] A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.
One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin 108,000 l. in copper to pass in Ireland, leaving us liberty to take or refuse. *Swift.*
- HARDY. *adj.* [from *hard*, French.]
1. Bold; brave; stout; daring.
Try the imagination of some in cock-fights, to make one cock more *hardy*, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon.*
- Recite
The feats of Amazons, the fatal fight
Betwixt the *hardy* queen and hero knight. *Dryden, Fables.*
Who is there *hardy* enough to contend with the reproach which is prepared for those, who dare venture to dissent from the received opinions of their country? *Locke.*
Could thirst of vengeance, and desire of fame,
Excite the female breast with martial flame?
And shall not love's diviner pow'r inspire
More *hardy* virtue, and more gen'rous fire? *Prior.*
2. Strong; hard; firm.
Is a man confident of his present strength? An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabrick. *South.*
3. Confident; firm.
HARE and HERE, differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord. So *Harold* is a general of an army; *Hareman*, a chief man in the army; *Herwin*, a victorious army; which are much like *Stratocles*, *Polemarchus*, and *Hegemon*, among the Greeks. *Gibson's Camden.*
- HARE. *n. f.* [from *hara*, Saxon; *harb*, Erse.]
1. A small quadruped, with long ears and short tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters.
Dismay'd not this
Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?
—Yes,
As sparrows, eagles; or the hare, the lion. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
We view in the open champaign a brace of swift greyhounds courting a good stout and well breathed hare. *More.*
Your dressings must be with Galen's powder and hare's fur. *Wife's Surgery.*
- Poor is the triumph o'er the timid hare. *Thomson's Autumn.*
2. A constellation.
The hare appears, whose active rays supply
A nimble force, and hardly wings deny. *Creech.*

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- TO HARE. *v. n.* [from *harier*, French.] To fright; to hurry with terror.
To hare and rate them, is not to teach but vex them. *Locke.*
- HA'REBELL. *n. f.* [from *hare* and *bell*.] A blue flower campaniform.
Thou shalt not lack
The flow'r that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor
The azur'd *harebell*, like thy veins. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*
- HA'REBRAINED. *adj.* [from *bare* the verb and *brain*.] Volatile; unsettled; wild; fluttering; hurried.
That *barebrained* wild fellow begins to play the fool, when others are weary of it. *Eaton's Henry VII.*
- HA'REFOOT. *n. f.* [from *bare* and *foot*.]
1. A bird. *Ainsworth.*
2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- HA'RELIP. *n. f.* A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance, a natural defect.
The blots of nature's hand
Shall not in their issue stand;
Never mole, *harelip*, nor scar,
Shall upon their children be. *Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream.*
The third stitch is performed with pins or needles, as in *harelips*. *Wife's Surgery.*
- HA'RESEAR. *n. f.* [from *harp* and *sear*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: the leaves grow alternately upon the branches, and for the most part surround the stalk, having no footstalk: the seeds are oblong, smooth, and furrowed. *Miller.*
- HA'RIER. *n. f.* [from *hare*.] A dog for hunting hares. *Ainsworth.*
- TO HARK. *v. n.* [Contracted from *hearken*.] To listen.
The king,
To me inveterate, harks my brother's suit. *Shakespeare.*
Pricking up his ears, to hark
If he could hear too in the dark. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
- HARK. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark*.]
Lift! hear! listen!
What harmony is this? My good friends, hark! *Shakespeare.*
The butcher saw him upon the gallop with a piece of flesh, and called out, *hark ye*, friend, you may make the best of your purchase. *LeStrange's Fables.*
Hark! methinks the roar that late pursu'd me,
Sinks like the murmurs of a falling wind. *Rowe's J. a. Shore.*
Hark how loud the woods
Invite you forth! *Thomson's Spring.*
- HARL. *n. f.*
1. The filaments of flax.
2. Any filamentous substance.
The general sort are wicker hives, made of privet, willow, or *harl*, daubed with cow-dung. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- HA'REQUIN. *n. f.* [This name is said to have been given by Francis of France to a busy buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy Charles le quint. Menage derives it more probably from a famous comedian that frequented M. Harlay's house, whom his friends called *Harlequin*, little Harley. *Leu.*] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding; a zani.
The joy of a king for a victory must not be like that of a *harlequin* upon a letter from his mistress. *Dryden.*
The man in graver tragick known,
Though his best part long since was done,
Still on the stage desires to tarry;
And he who play'd the *harlequin*,
After the jest still loads the scene.
Unwilling to retire, though weary. *Prior.*
- HARLOT. *n. f.* [from *harle*, Welsh, a girl. Others for *harlet*, a little whore. Others from the name of the mother of William the Conqueror. *Harlet* is used in Chaucer for a low male drudge.] A whore; a strumpet.
Away, my disposition, and possess me with
Some *harlet's* spirit. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
They help thee by such aids as geese and *harlots*. *Ben. Jonson.*
The barbarous *harlots* crowd the publick place;
Go, fools, and purchase an unclean embrace. *Dryden, Juvenal.*
- HA'RLOTRY. *n. f.* [from *harlot*.]
1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.
Nor shall,
From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail
Gainst *harlotry*, while thou art clad so thin. *Dryden, Juvenal.*
2. A name of contempt for a woman.
A peevish self-will'd *harlotry*,
That no persuasion can do good upon. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
- HARM. *n. f.* [from *harm*, Saxon.]
1. Injury; crime; wickedness.
2. Mischief; detriment; hurt.
We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own harms, which the wife powers
Deny us for our good. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
They should be suffered to write on: it would keep them out of *harm's* way, and prevent them from evil courses. *Swift.*
- TO HARM. *v. a.* To hurt; to injure.
What sense had I of her stol'n hours or lust?
I saw't not, thought it not, it *harm'd* not me. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
Passions ne'er could grow
To harm another, or impeach your rest. *Waller.*

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- After their young are hatched, they brood them under their wings, lest the cold, and sometimes the heat, should harm them. *Ray on the Creation.*
- HA'RMFUL. *adj.* [from *harm* and *full*.] Hurtful; mischievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.
His dearly loved squire
His spear of heben-wood behind him bare,
Whose *harmful* head, thrice heated in the fire,
Had riven many a breast with pike-head square. *Fa. Queen.*
Let no man fear that *harmful* creature less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Hall.*
The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of *harmful* quality. *Raleigh's History.*
For flax and oats will burn the tender field,
And sleepy poppies *harmful* harvests yield. *Dryden's Georg.*
- HA'RMFULLY. *adv.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfully; noxiously; detrimentally.
A scholar is better occupied in playing or sleeping, than spending his time not only vainly, but *harmfully* in such kind of exercise. *Afham's Schoolmaster.*
- HA'RMFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfulness; mischievousness; noxiousness.
HA'RMLESS. *adj.* [from *harm*.]
1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful.
Touching ceremonies *harmless* in themselves, and hurtful only in respect of number, was it amiss to decree that those things that were least needful, and newliest come, should be the first that were taken away? *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*
She, like *harmless* lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master; hitting
Each object with a joy. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
2. Unhurt; undamaged.
The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at least to save himself *harmless*, and therefore suits his work slightly, according to a slight price. *Raleigh's Essays.*
- HA'RMLESSLY. *adv.* [from *harmless*.] Innocently; without hurt; without crime.
He spent that day free from worldly trouble, *harmlessly*, and in a recreation that became a churchman. *Walton.*
Bullets batter the walls which stand inflexible, but fall *harmlessly* into wood or feathers. *Decay of Piety.*
- HA'RMLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *harmless*.] Innocence; freedom from injury or hurt.
When, through tasteless flat humility,
In dough-bak'd men some *harmless* we see,
'Tis but his plegm that's virtuous, and not he. *Dome.*
Compare the *harmlessness*, the credulity, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous pliancy of the virtuous counsels, which is in youth untainted, with the mischievousness, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obsequy in an aged long-practised sinner. *South.*
- HA'RMONICAL. *adj.* [from *harmonia*, French.] Proportioned to each other; concordant; musical.
After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all *harmonical* use, one half note to be interposed. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
Harmonical sounds, and discordant sounds, are both active and positive; but blackness and darkness are, indeed, but privatives. *Bacon's Natural History.*
So swells each wind-pipe; as intones to afe,
Harmonick twang of leather, horn, and brass. *Pope.*
- HA'RMONIOUS. *adj.* [from *harmonia*, French, from *harmonia*.]
1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other.
All the wide-extended sky,
And all th' *harmonious* worlds on high,
And Virgil's sacred work shall dye. *Cowley.*
God has made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us; but it will never come into our heads all at once; we must bring it home piece-meal. *Locke.*
2. Having sounds concordant to each other; musical.
Harmony in wedded pair,
More grateful than *harmonious* sounds to th' ear. *Milton.*
The verse of Chaucer is not *harmonious* to us: they who lived with him, and some time after him, thought it musical. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
- HA'RMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *harmonious*.]
1. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.
Not chaos-like, together crush'd and bruised;
Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, they agree. *Pope.*
That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter should be so accurately and *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. Musically; with concord of sounds.
If we look upon the world as a musical instrument, well-tuned, and *harmoniously* struck, we ought not therefore to worship the instrument, but him that makes the music. *Stillington's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

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- HARMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *harmonious*.] Proportion; musicalness.
- TO HA'RMONIZE. *v. a.* [from *harmonia*.] To adjust in fit proportions; to make musical.
Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,
The motion measur'd, *harmoniz'd* the chime. *Dryden.*
- HA'RMONY. *n. f.* [from *harmonia*, French.]
1. The just adaptation of one part to another.
The pleasures of the eye and ear are but the effects of equality, good proportion, or correspondence; so that equality and correspondence are the causes of *harmony*. *Bacon.*
The *harmony* of things,
As well as that of sounds, from discord springs. *Denham.*
Sure infinite wisdom must accomplish all its works with consummate *harmony*, proportion, and regularity. *Cheyne.*
2. Just proportion of sound; musical concord.
Harmony is a compound idea, made up of different sounds united. *Watts's Logic.*
3. Concord; correspondent sentiment.
In us both one soul,
Harmony to behold in wedded pair!
More grateful than *harmonious* sounds to th' ear. *Milton.*
I no sooner in my heart divin'd
My heart, which by a secret *harmony*
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet! *Milton.*
- HA'RNESS. *n. f.* [from *harnais*, French, supposed from *iern* or *hiern*, Runnick; *hiarn*, Welsh and Erse, iron.]
1. Armour; defensive furniture of war.
A goodly knight, all drest'd in *harness* meet,
That from his head no place appeared to his feet. *F. Queen.*
Doff thy *harness*, youth:
I am to-day i' th' vein of chivalry. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*
Of no right, nor colour like to right,
He doth fill fields with *harness*. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. i.*
Were I a great man, I should fear to drink:
Great men should drink with *harness* on their throats. *Shakespeare.*
2. The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state; of other carriages we say *gear*.
Or wilt thou ride? Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their *harness* studded all with gold and pearl. *Shakespeare.*
Their steeds around,
Free from their *harness*, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*
- TO HA'RNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dress in armour.
He was *harnessed* light, and to the field goes he. *Shakespeare.*
Full fifty years, *harnessed* in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the biting Winter's blast. *Rowe.*
2. To fix horses in their traces.
Before the door her iron chariot stood,
All ready *harnessed* for journey new. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Harnessed the horses, and get up the horsemen, and stand forth with your helmets. *Jer. xlv. 4.*
When I plow my ground, my horse is *harnessed* and chained to my plough. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
- To the *harnessed* yoke
They lend their shoulder, and begin their toil. *Thomson.*
- HARP. *n. f.* [from *harp*, Saxon; *harpe*, French. It is used through both the Teutonick and Roman dialects, and has been long in use.
Romanus, *lyra* plaudat tibi, *Barbarus* harpa. *Ven. Fort.]*
1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire and struck with the finger.
Arion, when through tempests cruel wreck
He forth was thrown into the greedy seas,
Through the sweet music which his *harp* did make,
Allur'd a dolphin him from death to ease. *Spenser.*
They touch'd their golden *harps*, and hymning prais'd
God and his works. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
Nor wanted tuneful *harp*, nor vocal quire,
The mules sung, Apollo touch'd the lyre. *Dryden.*
2. A constellation.
Next shines the *harp*, and through the liquid skies
The shell, as lightest, first begins to rise;
This when sweet Orpheus struck, to lift'ning rocks
He senses gave, and ears to wither'd oaks. *Creech's Manilus.*
- TO HARP. *v. n.* [from *harp*, French, from the noun.]
1. To play on the harp.
I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their harps. *Rev.*
Things without life giving sound, whether pipe or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is piped or *harp'd*. *1 Cor. xiv. 7.*
The helmed cherubim,
And sworded seraphim,
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With unexpressive notes to heav'n's new-born heir. *Milton.*
I conceive you *harp* a little too much upon one string. *Calder on Pride.*
2. To touch any passion, as the harper touches a string; to dwell on a subject.
Gracious duke,
Harp not on that, nor do not banish reason
11 A

For